

ABRAM, A., inzh.

Producing mixed feeds enriched with microelements, vitamins, and antibiotics in Latvia. Muk.-elev. prom. 25 no.11:19-21 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Upravleniye khleboproduktov pri Sovete Ministrov Latvyskoy SSR.
(Latvia--Feed mills)

ABRAM, A., inzh.

Enriching flour with vitamins. Muk.-elev. prom. 26 no. 11:12
N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Upravleniye khleboproduktov pri Sovets Ministrov
Latviyskoy SSR.
(Flour) (Vitamins)

STRAZDIN'SH, F. [Strazdinš, F.]; ABRAM, A.

Work of local branches of the Scientific Technical Society of the Flour, Groats, and Elevator Industry in Latvia. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.1:24-25 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Predsedatel' Latvijskogo respublikanskogo pravleniya Nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva mukomol'noy i krupyanoy promyshlennosti i elevatornogo khozyaystva Latvii (for Strazdin'sh). 2. Zamestitel' predsedatelya respublikanskogo pravleniya Nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva mukomol'noy i krupyanoy promyshlennosti i elevatornogo khozyaystva Latvii (for Abram).

(Latvia—Grain Milling)

(Latvia—Grain—Storage)

ABRAM, A.

Production of enriched mixed feeds in the Latvian S.S.R. Muk.-
elev.prom. 29 no.1:14 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvennogo otdela Upravleniya khleboproduktov
Ministerstva proizvodstva i zagotovok sel'skokhozyaystvennykh
produktov Latvyskoy SSR.
(Latvia—Feeds)

ABRAM, A.

Storage of vitamin-rich grass (hay) meal. Muk.-elev. prom. 29
no.6:22-23 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Upravleniya khleboproduktov Ministerstva proizvodstva i zagotovok
sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov Latvyskoy SSR.
(Hay--Storage) (Carotene)

VOL'SKIY, V.; ABRAM, P.

Establishing consolidated norms for assembly work. Sots.trud 7
no.4:87-94 Ap '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Machine-shop practice--Production standards)

AERAM, P.

Establishing norms for fitting work. Sots. trud 8 no.5:94-98
My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Machine shop practice—Production standards)

ABRAM, P.

Establishing technical norms for repairs in machinery manufacturing. Sots. trud 8 no.12:101-104 D '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

ABRAM P.Ya.; ALEKSANDROVA, G.I.; VOL'SKIY, V.S.; GORDON, Kh.I.;
KLIMOVICH, A.I.; LIFSHITS, V.A.; FEDOTOV, F.G. [deceased];
AVKSENT'YEV, P.A. [retsenzent]; ZAKHAROV, N.N. [retsenzent];
KOCHANOV, M.I. [retsenzent]; LEKSASHOV, P.P. [retsenzent];
NOVIKOV, V.F. [retsenzent]; SOKOLOV, M.V. [retsenzent];
SHESTOPAL, V.M. [retsenzent]; YAKOBSON, M.O. [retsenzent];
GAL'TSOV, A.D., red.; STRUZHESTRAKH, Ye.I., red.; KHISIN, R.I.,
red.; SEMENOVA, M.M., red. izd-va; POCHTAREVA, A.V., red. izd-
va; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.; MODEL', B.I., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the establishment of norms in the machinery
industry in 4 volumes] Spravochnik normirovshchika-mashinostroi-
telia v 4 tomakh. Moskva, Mashgiz, Vol. 4. [Engineering norms
in auxiliary shops] Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie vo vspomogatel'-
nykh tsekhakh. 1962. 478 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Machinery industry--Production standards)

ABRAMANOVICH, I.G.

~~A problem on die pressure on an elastic semiplane with a circular hole.~~
Dokl. AN SSSR 112 no.4:611-614 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov, zheleznodorozhnogo transporta
im. I.V. Stalina. Predstavleno akademikom M.A. Lavrent'yevym.
(Elasticity) (Dies (Metalworking))

ABRAMASHVILI, G.

Thorny spruce. Zhil.-kom.6 no.2:24-25 '56. (MIRA 9:7)
(Spruce)

ABRAMASHVILI, Givi Georgiyevich, kandidat sel'sko-khozyaystvennykh nauk;
TIMOFEEV, V.P., professor, redaktor; MERONOVA, M.D., redaktor;
KONYASHINA, A.D., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Colorado spruce for city landscaping] El' koliuchaya dlia ozeleneniya
gorodov. Pod red. V.P.Timofeeva. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.
RSFSR, 1956. 34 p. (MIRA 10:2)
(Spruce)

ABRAMASHVILI, G.G., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Growing thorny spruce in city conditions. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 30 no.4;
24-25 Ap '56. (MLBA 9:8)

(Spruce)

ABRAMSON, G.O.

Effect of air pollution on coniferous plants. Gl. 1 ran. 22 no.4:
67-69 Ap '57. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Sukhumskego filiala proyektirov. instituta Glav. verkh. yez.
(AIR POLLUTION,
eff. on coniferous plants (Run))
(PLANTS,
eff. of air pollution on coniferous plants (Run))

L 12774-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/JG/GG

ACC NR: AT6003160

SOURCE CODE: UR/3182/64/001/000/0013/0030

AUTHOR: ^{44.55}Andronikashvili, E. L.; ^{44.55}Politov, N. G.; ^{44.55}Vorozheykina, L. F.; ^{44.55}Abramishvili, M. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Influence of defects of the structure on the mechanical properties of crystals

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut fiziki. Elektronnyye i ionnyye protsessy v tverdykh telakh, v. 1, 1964, 13-30

TOPIC TAGS: crystal defect, ionic crystal, x ray irradiation, gamma irradiation, neutron irradiation

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the effect of x- and gamma-ray irradiation and neutron flux irradiation in a reactor on the hardness of potassium chloride and lithium fluoride crystals at room and liquid nitrogen temperatures. Microhardness H_m , hardness to scratching H_s , and hardness according to the attenuation of pendulum oscillations H_p were established by measurements on the surfaces of specimens cut from a single crystal ingot. The optical absorption spectra were also measured. The formation of point defects such as electron F-centers due to x-ray irradiation reduced the H_m , H_s , and H_p of KCl crystals. Prolonged irradiation may result in increased H_p . Discoloration of crystals restored H_p . In LiF crystals irradiated with x- and gamma-rays H_p and H_s increased, despite the formation of F-centers, while H_m changed only

Card 1/2

L 12774-66

ACC NR: AT6003160

insignificantly. LiF crystals irradiated by neutron flux were colored more strongly than KCl crystals. Both LiF and KCl crystals were strengthened, although strengthening of the LiF crystals was greater than that of the KCl crystals. The strengthening effects were apparently not associated directly with the coloration of the crystals. The effects of neutron flux irradiation of KCl crystals varied according to the type of hardness. At small irradiation doses H_g and H_p decreased sharply. At doses up to 9×10^{15} n/cm², H_g was 30% lower than in nonirradiated specimens and H_p 20% lower. After reaching a minimum, H_g and H_p began to increase and at $\sim 16 \times 10^{15}$ n/cm² they reached their initial values. In the beginning H_m increased and then reached saturation. The removal of thermal neutrons from the flux by means of cadmium filters had virtually no effect on the dose dependence of the types of KCl crystal hardness studied. Changes in the irradiation temperature changed the behavior of the hardness. For instance, H_g of KCl crystals decreased when irradiated with doses up to 9×10^{15} n/cm², while at low temperature irradiation increased. H_p behaved similarly. Orig. art. has: 22 figures. [JA]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4184

Card

2/2

HW

ABRAMENIK, G.V.

Gluco-corticoid function of the adrenal cortex in patients with multiple sclerosis. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.3:205-207 M. '65.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Institut fiziologii AN BSSR.

ABRAMCHIK, G.V.

Role of the adrenal cortex in demyelinating processes of the nervous system under clinical conditions and in vitro. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.12:838-841 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fiziologii AN BSSR.

L 01497-66 EWT(m)/ENP(j)/T/ETC(m)/EPF(c) WW/RM .

ACCESSION NR: AP5014740

UR/0201/65/000/001/0064/0068

AUTHORS: Shashkov, A. H.; Abramenko, T. N.

TITLE: Method of continuous measurement of the thermal conductivity (concentration) of a binary gas mixture

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1965, 64-68

TOPIC TAGS: thermal conductivity, concentration, gas mixture, heat measurement

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a bolometric method of determining the time-varying concentration of a controlled fraction in a carrier gas from the change in the thermal conductivity of the mixture. The method consists of varying the current through an electrically heated wire placed in the gas stream in such a way that the wire temperature remains constant under all variations of the medium.

Card 1/3

L 01499-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014740

The schematic diagram of the measurement circuit is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The theory of the method is described and the equations for the temperature and current changes are derived under certain simplifying assumptions. The concentration of the controlled gas can be determined from the change in its thermal conductivity, which in turn can be derived from the change in the current. Advantages claimed for the measurement system are low time lag, small nonlinear distortion, independence of the measurement results of the fluctuations in the wire temperature, possibility of taking into account end effects, and sufficiently high sensitivity. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 14 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: TD, ME

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

I 01499-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014740

ENCLOSURE: 01

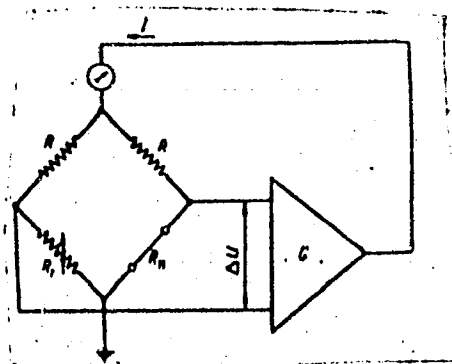


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of measurement

Card 3/3 *DP*

KASHAKASHVILI, N.V.; GLADKOSKOK, P.P.; KHOSHTARIYA, Sh.F.; MINDELI, M.Sh.
Prinimali uchastiye: PARASTASHVILI, V.V.; KOBERIDZE, V.G.;
CHKHEIDZE, Z.A.; RUKHADZE, E.A.; KENKEBASHVILI, O.A.; SHARASHIDZE,
S. Sh.; GOGISHVILI, A.G.; MELKADZE, N.V.; DZAMASHVILI, A.V.;
GORDEZIANI, N.N.; ABRAMISHVILI, R.N.

Performance of Transcaucasia Metallurgical Plant blast fur-
naces operating on natural gas. Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no.4:11-23
'62 (MIRA 17:8)

ABRAMISHVILI, T.G.

Psychopathology of progressive paralysis. Eksp.issl.po psikhol.ust.
2:287-314 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

*

ABRAMAVICIUS, J.

Use of permanent urethral silk catheters in the treatment of chronic and acute suppurative highmoritis. Sveik. apsaug. no.9:32-35 '62.

1. Kauno I tarybine klinine ligonine. Vyr. gyd. -- S. Stanionis.
(SINUSITIS) (DRAINAGE) (CATHETERIZATION)

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5232

Author: Abramaytes, A.

Institution: None

Title: Firing of Bricks with a High Moisture Content

Original

Publication: Promysl. kooperatsiya, 1955, No 11, 13-16

Abstract: Description of the experience with firing of bricks containing 16-18% moisture, at the Astrakhan' plants, without preliminary drying, which has made it possible to obviate the seasonal operation of brick plants. Operating conditions of the annular kiln were modified as follows: hot air fed to preheat the bricks was diluted with cold air from the idle chambers. In the kiln of the Astrakhan' plant the number of portable boxes has been increased for this purpose from 6-8 to 70. This made it possible to lower the temperature of the heat transfer medium, at the beginning of the predrying zone to 50-60°, and at its

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5232

Abstract: end to 100-150°. In kilns with a channel length of 100 m the pre-treatment zone is of 50 m; length of cooking zone is 10-12 m, the zones of hardening and cooling are of 25 m; idle chambers occupy 13-15 m. Regulation of operation of annular kiln during firing of high moisture content bricks is described, in particular of charging of the kiln. The output is of ~1,800 bricks per 1 m³ of kiln per month.

*Instruktor peredovyykh metodov truda Astrakhanskogo
oblastnogo upravleniya promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh
Card 2/2 Materialov*

ALEKHIN, S.V.; ABRAMCHENKO, I.V.; PISAREV, N.G.; SHAROBAYKO, T.N.,
red.

[Metal cutting, machine tools and cutting tools] Rezanie
metallov, stanki i instrumenty; uchebnoe posobie. Lening-
grad, Leningr. in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor. transporta, 1962.
128 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Metal cutting) (Machine tools) (Metal-cutting tools)

Ибрагимов, Д. В.

AUTHOR: Sergeyev, A. S., Docent

105-58-4-33/37

TITLE: Dissertations (Dissertatsii)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 92-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences 1946-1954. At the Moscow Institute for Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture (Moskovskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva).
P. F. Skvortsov, on October 23, 1946: "Asynchronous Generator With Condenser Excitation". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor Ye. V. Nitusov and Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor Yu. S. Chechet.
N. P. Stepanov, on June 25, 1947: "The Problem of Using Monophase Transformers in Networks With Small Load Density". Official opponents were: Professor V. N. Stepanov, Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor Ye. V. Nitusov, and Candidate of Technical Sciences Docent V. N. Andrianov.
D. V. Abramchev, in October 1948: "Performance of Three-Phase ~~Asynchronous~~ Motor in Monophase Condenser Operation". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor Ye. V. Nitusov and Member of the Academy VASKhNIL M. O. Yevreinov.

Card 1/4

Dissertations

105-58-4-33/37

A. M. Basov, on October 5, 1949: "Investigation of the Possibilities for the Use of Monophase Motors for Driving Agricultural Machinery". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences P. N. Listov and Candidate of Technical Sciences M. P. Gorbunov.

Ye. M. Cheburkina, on June 30, 1950: "Complex Use of Motors in Agriculture". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor P. N. Listov and Doctor of Technical Sciences I. A. Budzko.

M. S. Levin, on January 5, 1951: "Problems of Parallel Operation of Electric Power Stations in the Power Supply to Agricultural Consumers". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor D. A. Gorodskiy and Candidate of Technical Sciences R. M. Kantor.

S. G. Kuzanov, on December 21, 1951: "New Methods for the Electric Calculation of Agricultural High-Voltage Networks With Steel Lines". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences I. A. Budzko and Professor V. N. Stepanov.

V. K. Plyugachev, on December 21, 1951: "Problems of the Calculation of Electric Networks With Steel Wires". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences I. A. Budzko and Candidate of Technical Sciences Docent S. A. Ul'yanov.

Card 2/4

Dissertations

105-58-4-33/37

S. A. Nacharyan, on April 25, 1952: "Problems of the Dynamic Stability of Local Hydroelectric Power Stations". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor N. A. Sazonov and Candidate of Technical Sciences R. M. Kantor.

I. V. Karpov, on June 27, 1952: "Investigation of a Three-Phase Rectifying Scheme in Plants With Forced Excitation in Electric Power Stations for Agricultural Purposes in the Case of Asymmetric Short-Circuits". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences I. A. Budzko and Candidate of Technical Sciences I. V. Kodkind.

V. V. Yurasov, on April 3, 1953: "The Use of Condensers for the Maintenance of Voltage States in Rural Networks". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences A. G. Zakharin and Candidate of Technical Sciences Docent P. F. Skvortsov.

L. G. Prishchep, on May 22, 1953: "Investigation of Monophase Short-Circuits and of Safety Earthenings in an Electro-Tractor Aggregate". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences I. A. Budzko and Doctor of Technical Sciences A. G. Zakharin.

L. V. Nikonov, on January 15, 1954: "Repair of Transformers

Card 3/4

Dissertations

105-58-4-33/37

in Agricultural Production". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor P. N. Listov and Professor S. A. Burguchev.

V. T. Sergovantsev, on February 26, 1954: "Problems of the Remote Control of Local (Rural) Energy Systems". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor L. Ye. Ebin and Candidate of Technical Sciences M. I. Karlinskaya.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Electrical engineering-Reports

Card 4/4

1. ABRAMCHIK, A.
2. USSR. (600)
4. Radio
7. Petroleum workers are preparing for the radio exhibition, Radio No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

24(1)

SOV/46-5-3-2/32

AUTHORS: Abramchik, M. and Maletskiy, I. (Warsaw)

TITLE: Three-Dimensional Multi-Resonant Absorber (Ob'yemnyy mnogorezonansnyy poglotitel')

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Vol 5, Nr 3, pp 275-281 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A theoretical discussion of sound absorbers is followed by a report of an experimental study of absorbers for use in halls, stations, factories, stores, etc. The absorbers were in the form of cubes of 30 cm edge. Their external walls and internal partitions were all made of transparent celluloid of 2 mm thickness and 2.55 kg/m² specific weight. They were made of transparent material in order to avoid absorption of daylight illumination through glass roofs of factories, stations, etc. (the absorbers were intended for hanging near the roofs or ceilings). The external walls of the cubes were perforated as shown in Fig 7; the perforations were all 3 mm diameter and were spaced 15 mm apart. The elasticity of the cube walls was 2×10^{-7} cm/dyne. Four types of absorbers were studied (Fig 7). Some of the absorbers had no internal partitions (Fig 7, 1); they had very weak resonant properties and were called "open" type elements. Absorbers with a single partition (Fig 7, 2) were called "semi-closed" units. Absorbers with several partitions (Fig 7, 3 and 4), of which at least two were not perforated, were called "resonance"

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Three-Dimensional Multi-Resonant Absorber

SOV/46-5-3-2/32

or "closed" units. The closed units were highly selective and absorbed sound strongly in a narrow range of frequencies. Using partitions of different forms inside one cube, it could be made to resonate at several frequencies, hence the name multi-resonant absorber. Such absorbers can be used to control "white" noise or noise with several strong spectral components. These absorbers were studied in a reverberation chamber and the results are shown in Figs 8-12. Fig 8 gives the equivalent absorption A (in m^2) of ten units of the four types shown in Fig 7. These absorbers were suspended 80 cm from the ceiling at such distances between each other as to avoid interference between their action. The shaded areas in Fig 8 indicate the regions of the most effective action of a given absorber. Figs 9 and 10 show the absorption curves of units with straight and bent partitions; the units with bent partitions have two absorption maxima which are displaced with respect to the single maximum of units with straight partitions. If the perforations are closed by thin plastic material the effectiveness of an absorber is increased (curve 6 in Fig 11). It was found that the effectiveness of absorbers falls considerably when they are placed apart at distances less than three times the absorber dimensions. The optimum distance between absorbers and a ceiling or a wall, which is a reflecting surface, depends on the distribution of sound

Card 2/3

SOV/46-5-3-2/32

Three-Dimensional Multi-Resonant Absorber

energy in the room, hall, etc., and also on the range of frequencies at which the absorber is most efficient. In a uniform field the effect of a neighbouring wall or ceiling is observed only in the case of absorbers very close to such a wall or ceiling. In rooms or halls with strong resonant properties the position of the absorber with respect to a wall or ceiling affects its efficiency to a large degree (Fig 12). There are 12 figures and 6 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 3 German, 1 French and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1958

Card 3/3

6,8000 (3201, 1099, 1162)

17.1350

8636, 1
S/046/80/006/004/010/022
B019/B056

AUTHORS: Abramchik, M., Maletskiy, I.

TITLE: The Influence Exerted by Location Upon the Effect Produced by Spatial Sound Absorbers

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 494 - 495

TEXT: The authors investigated the absorption capacity of sound absorbers as a function of their distance from a wall or the ceiling of a room. The investigations were carried out with cubical or conical absorbers, which were produced from perforated celluloid. The dimensions were 30.30.30 cm, the diameter of the basis was 40 cm, and the height amounted to 20 cm. The measurements were carried out within the range of 50 - 8000 cps in three intervals (0 cm, 20 cm, and 80 cm). As may be seen from the diagrams shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the absorption capacity of the absorbers increases with their approach to the wall (especially in the case of conical absorbers). With the cubical absorber, an absorption maximum exists at a distance of 20 cm. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 1/2

6,8000 (3201, 1099, 1162).

17:1350

8636 1
S/046/80/006/004/010/022
B019/B056

AUTHORS: Abramchik, M., Maletskiy, I.

TITLE: The Influence Exerted by Location Upon the Effect Produced by Spatial Sound Absorbers

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 494 - 495

TEXT: The authors investigated the absorption capacity of sound absorbers as a function of their distance from a wall or the ceiling of a room. The investigations were carried out with cubical or conical absorbers, which were produced from perforated celluloid. The dimensions were 30-30-30 cm, the diameter of the basis was 40 cm, and the height amounted to 20 cm. The measurements were carried out within the range of 50 - 8000 cps in three intervals (0 cm, 20 cm, and 80 cm). As may be seen from the diagrams shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the absorption capacity of the absorbers increases with their approach to the wall (especially in the case of conical absorbers). With the cubical absorber, an absorption maximum exists at a distance of 20 cm. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

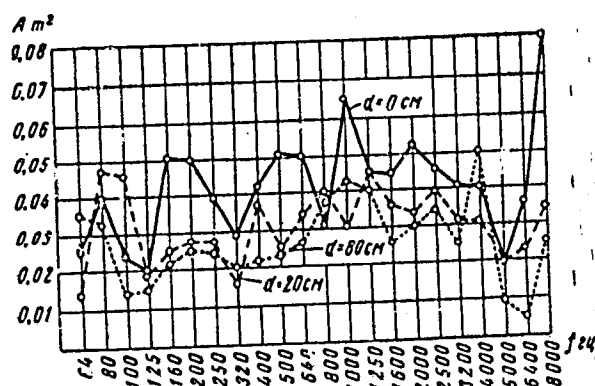
Card 1/2

The Influence Exerted by Location Upon the
Effect Produced by Spatial Sound Absorbers

86361
S/046/60/006/004/010/022
B019/B056

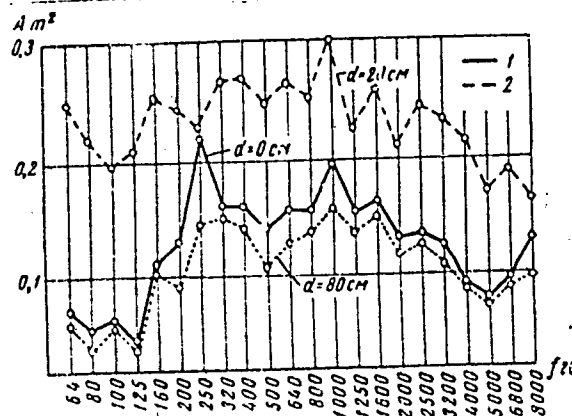
ASSOCIATION: Varshavskiy politekhnicheskii Institut (Warsaw Polytechnic
Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1960



Фиг. 1

Card 2/2



Фиг. 2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

M-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29862

Author : Abramchuk, A.P., Larionenko, V.B.

Inst :

Title : Working the Soil for Corn.

Orig Pub : V. sb.: Kukuruza v BSSR: Minsk, AN BSSR, 1957, 153-159

Abstract : A study of the systems of working the turf podzolic loam soils of Belorussia made at the "Ust'ye" Experimental Station in Vitebskaya Oblast' in 1954 has shown that making the soil more friable with a plow without moldboards has a positive effect on the corn green stuff yield.

Card 1/1

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
ABRAMCHUK, N.A.			
<p>SURFACE SALTING OUT OF SURFACE-ACTIVE SUBSTANCES BY ELECTROLYTES AND STABILITY OF THEIR FOAMS. N. F. Ermolenko and N.A. Abramchuk. J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 6, 877-90 (1936). -- Data are given on the stability of various salt solns. With tannery proteins at temp. from 20° to 60°. As the K₂S concn. increases, the stability of the films decreases. A max. stabilizing effect is shown by Fe salts owing to coagulation of the surface protein layer and the opposite charge of the Fe (OH)₃ sol formed.</p>			
F.M. Rathmann			
<p>ASB-55-2 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			

IVANOV, Sergey Savel'yevich, kand. tekhn.nauk; LEBEDEVA, Nina Nikolayevna,
NILOVA, Varvara Ivanovna; TSISHEVSKIY, Ivan Nikolayevich, kand.
tekhn. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: EYGES, Ye.G.; FLEKSER, L.A.;
SOLOV'YEV, A.N., dokt.tekhn.nauk, prof., retsenzent; ABRAMCHUK, N.N.,
inzh., retsenzent; CHUGREYEVA, V.N., red.; TRISHINA, L.A., tekhn.
red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Methods of determining the properties of cotton fibers] Metody op-
redeleniia svoistv khlopka-volokna. Pod red. S.S.Ivanova. Moskva,
Rostekhnizdat, 1962. 234 p. (Cotton---Testing) (MIRA 16:2)

ABRAMCHUK, Ye.N.; SMETANICH, V.S.

Mozhayak Reservoir. Priroda 49 no.8:70-73 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Gidroenergoproekt, Moskva.
(Mozhayak Reservoir)

SADONSKI, Jan; BRAMCZUK, Halina

Thyroid crisis i acute abdominal distress. pol. przegl. chir.
36 no.11:1353-1,36 K '64

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie
(Nierownik: prof. dr. Z. Lapinski); i II Oddziału Wewnętrznego
Szpitala Miejskiego Nr.4 (Ordynator: prof. dr. W. Filinski).

AHRANCZUK, Jerzy

On the appearance of acathisia during neuroleptic therapy. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.52:2017-2019 26 N '60.

1. Z Panstwowego Sanatorium dla Nerwowo Chorych w Warszawie; dyrektor:
dr med. F.Szumigaj.

(CHLORPROMAZINE toxicol)
(MOVEMENT DISORDERS etiol)
(TRIHEXYPHENIDYL ther)

REZNICHENKO, P. (Moskva); ABRAMENKO, A. (g. L'vov); BAGDASAROV, A. (Krasnodar).
ZHOKHOV, V. (Baku); TRACHUK, M. (g. L'vov); SHEBEKO, V. (Lipetsk).

Our readers' letters. Pozh. delo 5 no.2:31-32 F '59.

(Fire prevention)

(MIRA 12:3)

ABRAMENKO, A. I., and YESELEVICH, E. I. Kosovskiy, A. I., and Rabshteyn, V. A.

Klinika i Lecheniye Nervno-Psikhicheskikh Narusheniy pri Ku-likhoradke

p. 443 V sb. Aktual'nyy probl. nevropatol. i psikhiiatrii. Kuybyshev, 1957.

Iz Kafedry nervnykh bolizniy Chkalovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

ABRAMENKO, A.I., mayor med. slushby

Use of Belen'kii's serum in treating acyclic and chronic forms
of dysentery. Voen.med.zhur. no.3:88-89 Mr '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(DYSENTERY)

АЛЕКСЕЕВ, А.С.
АЛЕКСЕЕВ, А.С.

ALEKSEYEV, A.S.

"Bipositional Lead-Zone Temperature Regulator." Gor'Kiy State U, Radio-
physics Division, Gor'Kiy, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of
Candidate in Physical and Mathematical Sciences)

SO: M-955, 16 Feb 56

ALEKSEYEV, A.S.

"Theoretical and Experimental Studies of Clockworks With Free Anchor Movements and With a Short Period of Oscillation of the Balance," by Z. M. Aksel'rod, Sb. Statey Leningr. in-ta tochnoy mekhan. i optiki, No 17, 1955, pp 3-29 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Mekhanika, No 1, Jan 57, Abstract No 152, by A. S. Alekseyev)

"The study of clockworks with a short period of oscillation is made with the aim of adapting them for the measurement of small intervals of time. By means of the integration of nonlinear equations of the oscillatory system of the mechanism, in which the constant friction and resistance were taken into consideration proportional to the square of the velocity of the balance, formulas were obtained permitting calculation of the relationship of the increment of the oscillatory period of the balance to the amplitude, and the relationship of the amplitude to the moment of the moving wheel. Analysis of this formula indicates that for the preservation of isochronism during decrease of the period of oscillations of the balance (by means of decreasing its moment of inertia and increasing the strength of the hairspring) it is necessary to increase the moment of the wheel. The experimental study confirming the theoretical results is reported. The minimum period of oscillations of a balance achieved in a clock with a detached lever escapement amounts to 0.0047-0.0030 second. The starting device in instruments for the measurement of small intervals of time must transmit to the balance the initial amplitude according to a constant amplitude which will be established." (U)

54M.1345

ALEKSEYEV, A.S.

"Comparative Study, According to Precision of Action, of Regulators With a Free Anchor Movement," by E. M. Aksel'rod, Sb. st. Leningr. in-ta tochnoy mekhan. i optiki, Issue 17, 1955, pp 30-48 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Mekhanika, No 1, Jan 57, Abstract No 154, by A. S. Alekseyev)

The author obtains equations reflecting the relationship between the basic parameters of a regulator with a lever escapement movement in the case of an unaligned fork and in the case of the impulse angle distributed between the escape wheel tooth and the pallet. The comparative study of lever escapement movements is fulfilled, and it is shown that basic varieties of a lever escapement movement ensure approximately identical accuracy of a watch mechanism. (U)

sum.1345

SOV/112-57-9-19810

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 9, p 269 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Alekseyev, A. S., Zheleztsov, N. A., Klibanova, I. M.

TITLE: Multivibrator Synchronization by Periodically-Recurrent Pulses
(O sinkhronizatsii mul'tivibratora periodicheski povtoryayushchimisya impul'sami)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Gor'kovsk. un-t, 1956, Nr 30, pp 206-228

ABSTRACT: By the method of point transformations. the problem was investigated of synchronizing a multivibrator with one RC circuit by periodically-recurrent pulses, the duration of which is much shorter than the period of the multivibrator oscillations. As a result of the analysis, a part of the system parameter space was broken up into regions of various periodic motions. It has been shown that along with regions of simple synchronization, there are regions of various complex types of synchronization in the parametric space. For each of the parametric space regions, the problem was solved of the quantity, shape, and stability of simple and complex periodic (synchronized)

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SOV/112-57-9-19810

Multivibrator Synchronization by Periodically-Recurrent Pulses

multivibrator oscillations. The theoretical findings were subjected to a qualitative experimental check on a multivibrator hookup. To synchronize the multivibrator, square pulses with variable period and amplitude were used. During the experimentation, simple as well as complicated stable synchronization conditions were observed. The experimentally-found curves qualitatively confirm the theoretical curves. Presented are oscillograms of multivibrator self-oscillations and of simple synchronized oscillations in the intervals of which there fall 5 and 15 periods of external pulses, respectively. As pulse amplitude increased, more complicated stable synchronizing conditions changed into less complicated, in the sequence predicted by the theory. Oscillograms of complicated synchronized multivibrator oscillations are presented.

N.A.T.

Card 2/2

8(0)

SOV/112-59-4-7480

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 147 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Alekseyev, A. S.

TITLE: Two-Position Temperature Controller With a Leading Zone

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Gor'kovsk. un-t, 1957, Vol 35, pp 105-201

ABSTRACT: A linear system (for temperature controlling) of the second order with a delay α is considered.

$$\ddot{x} + 2h\dot{x} + x = V [x(t'' - \alpha)] \quad (1)$$

The relay characteristic $V(x)$ (without the dead band) has a leading zone, i. e.,

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \begin{cases} x < a \\ a \leq x \leq b, \end{cases} & x_0 = 0 \\ 0 & \begin{cases} a \leq x \leq b, \\ b < x \end{cases} & x = 1 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

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SOV/112-59-4-7480

Two-Position Temperature Controller With a Leading Zone

where a , b are the lower and the upper threshold values of x respectively; x_0 is the value of x prior to the next relay operation. The problem is reduced to an investigation of the phase space (x, \dot{x}) by the method of point-by-point transformation. A partition of the parametric space into regions of simple, compound and however complicated periodic movements of the system is given. The theoretical results have been checked on an electronic model. The scheme of the control-system model is described, and experimental results reported. Bibliography: 8 items.

N.A.K.

Card 2/2

SAVICH, N.A.; ABRAMENKO, A.N.

Panoramic ionospheric station of the Crimean Astrophysical
Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Izv.
Kryn,astrofis.obser. 17:219-231 '57. (MIRA 13:4)
(Astronomic observatories)

6.9400
6.9460

8/112/59/000/014/032/025
A052/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1959, No. 14, p. 143,
29584

AUTHOR: Abramenko, A. N.

TITLE: An Installation for Recording the Field Intensity of Atmospheric
Noise²⁵

PERIODICAL: Izv. Krymsk. astrofiz. observ., 1958, No. 18, pp 182-186
(English summary)

TEXT:1 An installation for measuring the field intensity of atmospheric noise developed and constructed at the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory is described. The installation consists of six receivers tuned to fixed frequencies of 42, 37, 32, 27, 22 and 13kc; a stabilized power unit with a control amplifier and two recorders. The receivers are assembled by a direct gain circuit on four tubes (two 6Zh4, 6Kh6 and 6N8) and contain: a 2-stage resonant amplifier, the first diode detector, which singles out the envelope of atmospheric noise amplitudes, and the second detector. The detectors are separated by a cathode fol

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S/112/59/000/014/032/085

A052/A001

An Installation for Recording the Field Intensity of Atmospheric Noise

follower. The receivers have different pass-bands from 300 to 500 cycles. The second detector is loaded with an integrating circuit and a recorder. The peculiar feature of the circuit of this detector is the inequality of the charge and discharge time constants of the integrating capacitance of 3,000 microfarads: the charge time is 2-3 sec, and the discharge time is ~60 sec. Each receiver has a separate T-like antenna. The circuitry of the 42-kc receiver and a sketch of the aerial system are given. X

E. B. V.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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82474

S/035/60/000/04/02/017

AO01/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1960, No. 4,
p. 39, # 3146

3.1250

AUTHOR: Abramenko, A. N.

TITLE: ✓ Spectrograph for Observations of Solar Radio-frequency Radiation

PERIODICAL: Izv. Krymsk. astrofiz. observ., 1958, Vol. 19, pp. 140-152,
(English summary)

TEXT: ✓ A spectrograph is described which was developed for recording the
bursts of solar radio-frequency radiation in the range from 100 to 150 Mc.
Continuous coverage of this range is ensured by using, in oscillation circuits,
a high-frequency amplifier, a mixer and a heterodyne, as well as ferrite-cored
circuit coils whose magnetic permeability varies. A cathode-ray tube, whose
scanning is synchronized with the frequency retuning of the receiver, serves as
indicator. During each passage of frequency range (0.02 sec), the spectrograph
input is fed either by the signal from the Sun, or a signal from the noise diode,
or antenna equivalent is switched on. Thus three curves are observed simultaneously X

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S/035/60/000/04/02/017

A001/A001

Spectrograph for Observations of Solar Radio-frequency Radiation

on the screen: signal from the Sun, signal from the noise diode, and set noises. Special measures are taken to eliminate the non-uniformity in frequency distribution over the range of the spectrograph, as well as the non-uniformity of amplification factor over the range. At the pass-band of the receiver of 350 kc and time constant of 150μ sec, a sensitivity of 4μ v is attained when signal is twice as intensive as noise. Attenuation along the mirror channel amounts to 50 db. A rhombic antenna with a 30° diagram is employed in the spectrograph. ✓

G. P. Umetskiy

Card 2/2

35069

8/712/10/023/040/005/014

D110/D301

9.9100 (also 1046)

AUTHOR: Abramenko, A. N.

TITLE: Automation of the ionospheric station of the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Krymskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya. Izvestiya, v. 23, Moscow, 1968, 138-147

NOTE: The ionospheric station of the Krymskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya (Crimean Astrophysical Observatory) was described in the previous paper by the present author and N. A. Davich. The present paper is concerned with the automatic device mentioned in this earlier work which is capable of performing the following operations in accordance with the IGY program: (1) Station switched on, ionogram photographed, station switched off. (2) Station switched on after every 15, 5 and 1 minutes, or switched on continuously with ionograms recorded at intervals of 15 seconds. (3) Each exposure gives two ionogram frames: One with optimum and one with con-

Card 1/3

Automation of the ...

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0210/0001

ported to have produced improved ionogram records. N. A. Davlet, Dr. I. Meshkov and V. K. Pylev are thanked for their assistance. There are 3 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet-borne and 1 non-Soviet-borne.

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1959

X

Card 3/3

L 54009-85 ENT(1)/EWG(v) Pa-5/Pat-2 G

ACCESSION NR: AP5012758

10/1020/15/1161/1006/1200/1100

Akhonov, V. B.; Prokof'yeva, V. V.; Sinenov, S. M.

3

TITLE: Evaluation of the threshold sensitivity of a TV observation system

ABSTRACT: The threshold sensitivity of a TV observation system with a high quantum output, minimum noise level, and high contrast sensitivity has been experimentally determined from stellar observations carried out at the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory with the MTM-500 (D = 500 mm, F = 65 m) telescope. The highly sensitive TV system was developed for observing distant stars by measuring extremely weak light fluxes against a background of the night sky radiation. About 20 TV photographs of the M3 cluster were obtained.

2 figures and 1 table.

[JR]

ASSOCIATION: KIVREKAYA SHIROFIZIKHESKAYA

SUBMITTED: 24 Nov 64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

AND REFNO: 100

ABRAMENKO, G.

"Collective farm credit and payments" by Kh. TSalikov. Reviewed
by G. Abramenko. Den. 1 kred. 15 no.12:55-56 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Collective farms--Finance)
(TSalikov, Kh.)

ZENKEVICH, Ye.K. (Moskva); ABRAMENKO, I.N. (Moskva)

Cultivation of Daphnia and Cyclops. Priroda 51 no.5:124 My '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Water fleas)

ABRAMENKO, K.I., inzh.; GORESLAVSKAYA, V.B., inzh., NADTOCHIYEV, I.I.

Production of powdered fats. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no. 5:43-44 My
'60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Yevdakovskiy zhirovoy kombinat.
(Kamenka (Voronezh Province)—Oils and fats)

ABRAMENKO, L. I.

B

16

Production of Atomic Oxygen by Discharge in Water Vapor and Some of Its Reactions. (In Russian.) L. I. Abramenko. Zhurnal Fizicheskoi Khimii (Journal of Physical Chemistry), v. 23, July 1949, p. 700-709.

The production of three oxygen atoms by electrical discharge in water vapors was verified and approximate concentration determined by a chemical method. Extinction of oxygen afterglow by water vapor was observed. Absolute value of the rate constant of recombination of atomic oxygen on glass was determined and a general expression for this constant obtained. 12 ref.

ASA-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ABRAMENKO, L.I.; KOLESNIKOVA, R.V.; SEMENOV, N.N., akademik.

Experimental determination of the succession of elementary reactions of atoms and radicals. Dokl.AN SSSR 92 no.2:349-352 S '53. (MIRA 6:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Semenov). 2. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (for Abramenko and Kolesnikova).

(Chemical reaction--Mechanism)

ABRAMENKO, M.V., inzh.

Innovators of the Orsk Division. Put' i put.khoz. 7 no.2:26 '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Orskaya distantiya Kuybyshevskoy dorogi.
(Orsk—Railroads—Tools and implements)

LISOVSKIY, V.S., inzh.; ABRAMENKO, N.I., tekhnik

Automatic control of rock dumper winches by means of a rotary
magnetic station controlled by an impulse type transducer. Ugol .
prom. no.1:54-56 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Trest "Frunzeugol'" (for Lisovskiy). 2. Shakhtoupravleniye
1-6-7 "Dar'yevskoye" (for Abramenko).
(Winches) (Automatic control)

ABRAMENKO, O.B., inzh.

Results of testing the VK-100-2 turbine with different axial
clearances, Elek.sta. 29 no.1:75-77 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Steam turbines)

ABRAMENKO, O.B., inzh.

Investigation of the efficiency of the control stage of the
Leningrad Metalworking Plant turbine VK-100-2 rebuilt according
to the plan of the All-Union Heat Engineering Institute. Elek.sta.
29 no.6:31-34 Je '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Steam turbines)

L 22148-66 EWP(f)/T-2/ETC(m)-6 WW

ACC NR: AP6012950

SOURCE CODE: UR/0096/65/000/011/0002/0012

AUTHOR: Kosyak, Yu. F. (Engineer); Galatsan, V. N. (Engineer); Shilin, Yu. P. (Engineer); Polyakov, V. S. (Engineer); Abramenko, O. B. (Engineer); Nosyl'ko, D. R. (Engineer)

ORG: KHTGZ, ORGRES, Pridneprovskaya GRES

TITLE: First experience in starting and operation of a pilot model of the K-300-240-KHTG3 turbine

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 11, 1965, 2-12

TOPIC TAGS: thermoelectric power plant, electric rotating equipment

ABSTRACT: Since the end of 1963, a combined team from ORGRES (Moscow), the Khar'kov Turbine Plant and the Pridneprovskaya GRES have been working to develop and test starting, load and stopping regimes for a 300 Mw power unit consisting of the TPP-110 boiler and the K-300-240-KHTGZ turbine. During the initial and most subsequent startups, the temperature states of the steam conduits and the turbine were monitored with both standard control-measurement devices and special thermocouples placed for the investigations. Starts were performed from the cold, hot and intermediate states. The article presents a cross section of the turbine, steam-flow chart during startup, a diagram of the locations of thermocouples in the turbine during testing, and startup graphs for the various states. A recommended startup schedule from the cold

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UDC: 621.165.001.42.001.5

L 22148-66

ACC NR: AP6012950

state is presented in graphic form. The authors conclude that the graph represents a startup regime which is satisfactory for cold starting of the unit, but make several concrete recommendations for areas of caution or improvement. It was found that the cooling of the unit does not result in over-standard temperature or dimensional differences at any time, so that startup from partially-cooled states is always possible. / Orig. art. has: 9 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 10, 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 dda

ZHIRYAKOV, V.G.; ABRAMENKO, P.I.

Synthesis of 4-methyl-5,6-thiophenopyridines. Zhur. VKHO 5 no.6:707-
708 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kino-fotoinstitut.
(Pyridine)

ABRAMENKO, P.I.; ZHIRYAKOV, V.G.

Polymethine dyes, derivatives of heterocyclic bases containing condensed thiophene rings. Part 3: Polymethine dyes, derivatives of thionaphthene-4-pyridines. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.6:1132-1137 Je '66. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI).

ZHURAYEV, V.G.; ABRAMENKO, P.I.

Polymethine dyes, derivatives of heterocyclic bases containing condensed thiophene rings. Part 2: Polymethine dyes, derivatives of thienopyridines. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.3:150-153 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kiberneticheskiy institut.

35(79

3.1540 (also 1137)

S/712/60/023/000/013/014

3.1510 (1114)

D218/D301

AUTHORS: Abramenko, S. I., Dubov, E. Ye., Ogir', M. B., Steshenko, N. Ye., Shaposhnikova, Ye. F. and Ts'an, T. T.

TITLE: The photometry of solar flares

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Krymskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya. Izvestiya, v. 23, Moscow, 1960, 341-361

TEXT: A continuation of experimental work on the compilation of a catalogue of photometric curves for flares and a study of the importance of the various factors which influence the shape of these curves. The authors report photometric curves for 4 1957 flares and 10 1958 flares of importance ≥ 2 . The observations were carried out using the K-1 (KG-1) coronagraph and an interference polarization filter centered on the H_{α} line. In May 1958, a wide-angle filter FOI IT-44 (GOI IT-44) having a bandwidth of 0.35\AA , was introduced into the apparatus. A detailed description is given of isolated flares and their development curves. The results are com-

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The photometry of solar flares

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D218/D301

pared with those obtained with the chromospheric telescope A₀¹⁰-2 (APR-2) (Simeiz) and the APR-2 telescope at the PAO AN USSR (GAO UkrSSR (Kiyev)). A description is also given of the contributions due to secondary transmission maxima of the filters and a number of effects responsible for the shift of the main pass-band. A detailed examination of the large number of graphs revealed that the photometric curves for a given flare may differ from instrument to instrument. Differences of the order of 25 - 35% are common. However, these curves may still be useful for geophysical purposes and, therefore, the authors consider it essential to continue their work on compiling a catalogue of photometric curves of flares obtained at different observatories during the IGY. The present paper contains over 100 such curves. Acknowledgments are expressed to N. V. Godovnikov for assistance in preparing the material. There are 34 figures, 2 tables and 5 Soviet-bloc references. ✓

SUBMITTED: May 1959

Card 2/2

ABRAMENKO, T.F., inzh.; PONOMARENKO, Yu.I.

Mechanized rock piling. Mekh. i avtom. proizvod. 19 no.9:
5-6 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

38060
S/170/62/000/006/007/011
B117/B138

245000
AUTHORS: Bulyga, A. V., Abramenko, T. N.

TITLE: Effect of the temperature gradient in the body of a thermistor sensitive element upon the errors of semiconductor instruments

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 6, 1962, 48 - 54

TEXT: The authors studied the problem of temperature distribution in a thermistor for a cylinder of infinite length with inner heat sources at atmospheric pressure and in vacuo. They based the analytical investigation of the thermistor on three assumptions: (1) The heat sources are uniformly distributed in the volume, and the heat conduction coefficient is constant.

Solution: $t = T + (1/8) (w/\lambda) (r_0^2 - 2r^2)$ (6) (t = thermistor temperature; $w = P/\pi r_0^2 l$; P = dissipated power of the thermistor; r_0 = its radius; l = its length; λ = heat conduction coefficient). (2) The distribution of heat sources is a function of temperature and physical constants of the material (B), the heat conduction coefficient is constant. Solution: $t = T(1 - T/B) - (1/2\beta_T) [m/I_1(m)] I_0[m(r/r_0)]$ (12) ($\beta_T = -B/T^2$ is the Card 1/3

Effect of the temperature ...

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B117/B138

temperature coefficient of the thermistor). (3) The heat sources are uniformly distributed in volume and the heat conduction coefficient bears a linear relationship to temperature. Solution:

$$t = -(1/\alpha) \pm \sqrt{[(1/\alpha) + T]^2 + (1/4)(w/\alpha\lambda_0)(r_0^2 - 2r^2)} \quad (15)$$
 (α is the heat transfer coefficient at the temperature of medium θ_0). The analysis

of the solutions showed that the temperature gradient in the body of a thermistor is greater when the temperature dependence is taken into account (case 3) than in calculations with a constant heat conduction coefficient. With $\alpha > 0$, the temperature field is more deformed than with $\alpha < 0$, if the absolute value of the heat transfer coefficient α is equal in the two former cases. An analysis of the characteristics of temperature distribution constructed with the aid of solutions (6) and (12) for KMT-1 (KMT-1) and KMT-11 (KMT-11) thermistors showed the following: it is possible in many cases to determine the temperature distribution in the thermistor cross section by using a heat conduction coefficient corresponding to the mean temperature of the volume, and neglecting the nonuniformity of the specific heat emission. If the heat conduction coefficient and its temperature dependence are known, it is possible to determine,

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with sufficient accuracy, the temperature field of the thermistor and the errors occurring when determining its surface temperature. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut AN BSSR, g. Minsk (Power Engineering Institute AS BSSR, Minsk)

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1962

Card 3/3

BULYGA, A.V.; ABRAMENKO, T.N.

Effect of the temperature gradient in the body of a thermistor
data unit on the instrumental error in semiconductor devices.
Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 5 no.6:48-54 Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Energeticheskiy institut AN BSSR, Minsk.
(Transistors) (Thermistors)

L 25037-66 EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6/T/EWA(1) IJP(c) RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6010494

SOURCE CODE: UR/0201/65/000/003/0049/0054

AUTHORS: Shashkov, A. G.; Abramenko, T. N.

61
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Concerning the calculation of the thermal conductivity of binary gas mixtures

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya fizika-tekhnichnykh navuk, no. 3, 1965, 49-54

TOPIC TAGS: thermal conduction, gas kinetics, thermodynamic calculation

ABSTRACT: The authors compare the calculated values of the thermal conductivity, calculated by means of formulas published by J. O. Hirschfelder et al. (Molecular Theory of Gases and Liquids, Wiley, 1954) and by N. V. Tsederberg (Teploprovodnost' gazov i zhidkostey [Thermal conductivity of gases and liquids] Gosenergoizdat, 1963), with results of measurements reported by H. Geier and K. Schafer (Allgemeine Wärmetechnik, v. 10, no. 4, 1961), and A. Vasil'yeva

Card 1/2

2

L 25037-66

ACC NR: AP6010494

(Wassiljewa, Phys. Zeits. v. 5, 22, 1904). Experimental data were used on the thermal conductivity of the mixtures CO-CO_2 , $\text{N}_2\text{-CO}$, and $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}_2$ at the different temperatures, and for the mixture $\text{H}_2\text{-O}_2$ at 295K. It is concluded that the formula derived by Vasil'yeva gives better results than the formula of Hirschfelder et al., which does not give satisfactory results at all in the case of a mixture of a polar and nonpolar gas. The values of the constants in the Vasil'yeva formula are calculated. From these constants and from the coefficients of thermal conductivity it is possible to use the Vasil'yeva formula to determine the concentrations of the components in the mixture from its thermal conductivity. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 5 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003 / SUBM DATE: none

Card

2/2 CC

L 37158-66 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/ENP(j) IJP(c) WW/JW/RM

ACC NR: AP6017284

SOURCE CODE: UR/0201/65/000/004/0025/0028

AUTHOR: Shashkov, A. G.; Abramenko, T. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Concerning the calculation of thermal conductivity of binary gas mixtures. II.

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya fizika-tekhnichnykh navuk, no. 4, 1965, 25-28

TOPIC TAGS: gas kinetics, thermal conduction, thermodynamic calculation

ABSTRACT: Although not stated specifically in the article, it is assumed that part I was published in the same source, no. 3, 1965. In view of the complexity of the rigorous thermal-conductivity formulas based on the rigorous kinetic theory of gas mixtures, the authors present simple approximate formulas, based on the assumption that the thermal conductivity of a mixture of polyatomic gases can be represented in the form of a sum of two parts, one characterizing the transport of translational kinetic energy by collision, and the other the diffusion transport of internal energy. Approximate formulas are written for each of the components. Formulas are also presented for the thermal conductivities of a mixture containing a polar component and for a polar gas. The thermal conductivities of a number of mixtures (CO-CO_2 , $\text{H}_2\text{-CO}_2$, $\text{H}_3\text{-CO}_2$, $\text{CH}_4\text{-air}$, $\text{NH}_3\text{-CO}$, $\text{NH}_3\text{-C}_2\text{H}_4$, Xe-He , Xe-Kr , and Xe-Ar) were calculated on the basis of these formulas and found to be in satisfactory agreement with the experimental data cited in various references. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 10 formulas.

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ABRAMENKO, V.V.

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ABRAMENKO, V. V.

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(Plant quarantine)